MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
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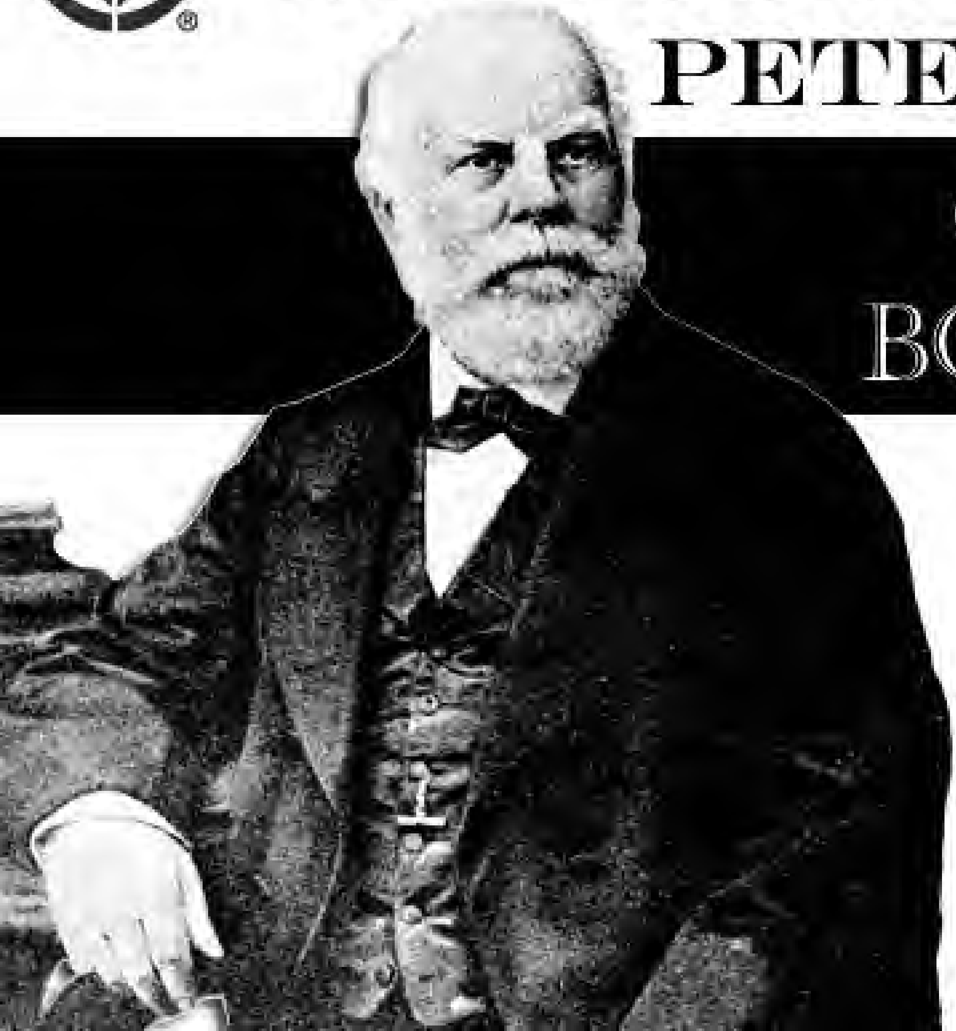

GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

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8.

C. vulgivaga 5.

Apr 1844

A remarkable variety has been collected ~~near~~ Houston, Texas by Mr Lindheimer. Flowers 5 merous, but also ~~frequently~~ not rarely 4 merous. The pedicells are bracted, and ~~below~~ close to the calyx there are always some bracts, similar to its segments; the calyx itself is not different from that of the common form; ~~the~~ the corolla is very deeply campanulate approaching to cylindrical lobes obtuse not as long as the tube; ~~thin~~ texture thin only sparingly pellucide punctate; scales linear, with few long fimbriae ~~toward the apex~~ above; ovary with a large stylopodium and filiform mostly exsert styles, approaching in shape that of C. oxycarpa; Capsule apparently oval and surrounded by the corolla, which does not remain at base, nor does it actually cover the top.—

~~In this respect~~ this variety is ~~important~~ as it forms by the situation of the marcescent Corolla a connecting link with C. bonariensis which we now can not but consider a (south american?) subspecies of our C. vulgivaga!

It is still more important as it proves that the situation of the marcescent Corolla is not always an absolutely certain and invariable character in some species of ~~Cuscuta~~ this Genus.

Europ. austr. Sibir.

H. Salzer 1824

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Cuscuta vulgivaga

Febr. 1845

δ. calyptrata.

lobis calycis ovatis-oblongis obtusis, tubo corollae cylindrico, demum urceolato calyce et laciniis corollae duplo longiore staminibus limbo brevioribus; squamis (saepe connatis) tubo multo brevioribus ovariis (conicis) stylopodio elongato, stylis brevioribus; ~~capsula~~ corolla calyptraeformi supra capsulam subglobosoconicam marcescente

In Cummings creek between the Brazos & Colorado, Texas, fl. Aug. F. Lindheimer 1844, on Bignonia radicans

This remarkable plant must be drawn to C. vulgivaga, notwithstanding the the corolla is ~~the~~ more cylindric ~~and~~ the ~~corolla drying~~ remains on top of the ripe capsule

The ovary reminds us somewhat of C. oxycarpa + —

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Asia min. Caucas

H. B. Würzb. 1822

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C. bonariensis

Cuscuta bonariensis Hort. Carlsr.

Caule filiformi ramoso ~~floribus pedicellatis~~
et glomerulis sessilibus simplicibus s. compositis
floribus singulis pedicellatis; 5 partitis
~~tubo~~ corollae cylindrico calycis
segmenta ovata ~~s~~ obtusiuscula
levissime crenulata carinata et
lacinias limbi obtusas, glandulosa
punctatas patentes demum reflexas
subduplo superantes; staminibus
limbo paulo brevioribus; squamis
fimbriatis conniventibus faucem
tubi attingentibus basi inter se connatis
stylis ~~filiform~~ibus ovarium
stylopodio coronatum subaequantibus
(raro superantibus); corolla
ad apicem capsulae globosae marcescente.

This species is cultivated in
several European botanical Gardens
under the above name; especially
~~fine especially~~ on Impatiens Balsamina.
~~The~~ specimens examined by me ~~have been~~
raised in the botan. Gard of
Carlsruhe, Germany in 1843. —
This species bears a striking resemblance
with C. Gronovii s. vulgivaga; it
has the same structure of calyx and
corolla, the same proportions of calyx and of the
tube and the lobes of the corolla, and the same
ovary, ~~but~~ nevertheless we must recognize
it as a distinct species, ~~especially~~ and
principally on account of its deeper,
more cylindrical corolla which
dries on top, never at base
of the capsule; other differences are the smaller size of the flowers (at least the [illegible])
the somewhat more ovate less orbicular and frequently subacute
lobes of the calyx; the shorter stamens,
with longer ~~rather~~ linear anthers
and the larger, more globose capsule
The styles are mostly a little shorter,

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than the stamens, but in some flowers I found them much longer (elongated ~~after~~ in ~~drying~~ the press?) — I can not identify this species with any described by Choisy.

Though I take this to be a distinct species I am obliged to state that I have seen specimens of C. vulgivaga from Texas, and have collected some myself near St Louis, where the ~~capsule~~ corolla remains around ~~the capsule~~, sometimes adhering at base, sometimes loose; but I have never seen them on top of the capsule, covering it like an operculum. — C. bonariensis ~~may be~~ is the southern american representative and perhaps the southern american variety of the northern american C. vulgivaga.

Cuscuta Saururi ~~Caule~~ C. Saururi 1.

Caule humili ramoso, floribus 5 partitis subpedicellatis, glomeratis, glomerulis demum spicatis, tubo corollae campanulato calycis segmenta obtusa paulo superante, laciniis limbi obtusiusculis patentes aequante, squamis laciniis tubi limbi aequantibus pinnatifido-laciniatis, convergentibus, ovarium obtegentibus; Stylis ovarium ~~ovatum~~ globosum, stylopodio coronatum aequantibus; corolla ad capsulam subglobosam basi persistente.

β. calyce tubum corollae aequante.

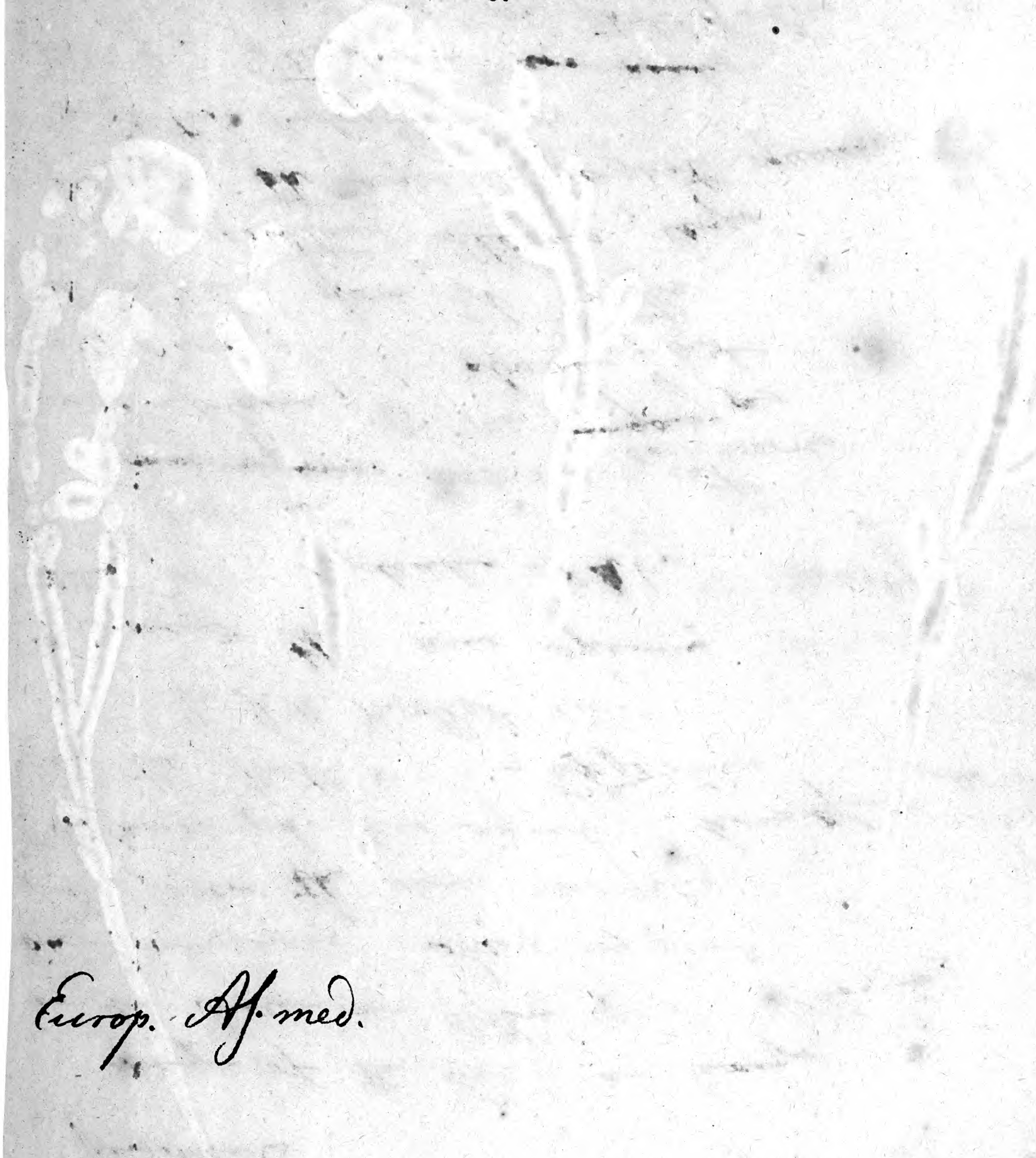
Margin of the Lakes and Swamps in the American bottom, opposite St Louis. on Saururus where my friend Ch. Geyer, the same indefatigable botanist who has signalized himself in the North Western Expedition of Mr I. N. Nicollet, 1839; discovered this new species this fall, September 1841.

Subsequently I had occasion to examine Specimens from Western New York – Dr Dewey & A Gray from Kentucky, on Polygonum (Dr Short), Alabama (Dr A. Pruit? Georgia on ? ~~Texas on Bidens Polyg. (J. Carey) (Lindheimer) Cephalanthus~~ Variety β. Western New York on Saururus? (Dr A Gray

The C. Saururi ~~This species~~ bears a great resemblance to the ~~foregoing~~ last species as has been stated above; but it differs from it by the much stouter stems, larger flowers, the larger, convergent squamae and the stylopodium on the ovary. The stems ~~are nearly~~ have a diameter of one third of a line and even more, and are stouter than in any other of our species

Sinapis nigra L
Olliveriana Cand
cernua Thunb

Spr II, 912
R II, 360



Europ. Af. med.

Fs 1820

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C Saururi 2

The earliest flowering
Species in our neighborhood
are C. Cephalanthi and Coryli
which may be found in flower
by the end of July and through
August to the beginning of September
C. Polygonorum begins to bloom
in August and is in September
in ~~its~~ fullest developement
C. Saururi is the latest
of all and does not appear
before the beginning or middle of September.

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C. Saururi ~~β~~ var glandulosa C. Saururi var

Caule filiformi, ~~floribus~~ glomerulis paucifloris (5–7) floribus singulis pedicellatis 5 partitis; tubo corollae late campanulato calycis segmentis ovatis obtusis glandulosis et ~~segmen~~ laciniis limbi oblongis obtusis subglandulosis patentibus demum reflexis paulo breviore; staminibus limbo sub brevioribus, antheris ovatis ~~vel subrotundis~~; squamis fimbriatis conniventibus, faucem tubi excedentibus; stylis ovarium stylopodio coronatum glandulosum subaequantibus, divergentibus; Corolla ad basin capsulae globosae glandulosae marcescente.

On Polygon, Louisiana, Tainturier Hb. Acad. Philad.

In most respects approaching to C. Saururi; distinct from it by the (red, in the dried specimens before me) glands irregularly dispersed over most parts of the flower; by the large calyx, which exceeds the very openly campanulate tube of the corolla, and perhaps by the styles being very divergent — so at least in ~~my~~ the few flowers which I could examine ~~small specimen~~. — Not improbably a distinct species, which might be called C. glandulosa. — The glands of the calyx are not aggregated along the middle forming a ~~kind of~~ carina as in C. vulgivaga, ~~as in some aberrant forms of Saururi~~; in a few apparently late and rather

5475

incomplete flowers of my specimen the glands were ~~less~~ distinct on calyx and Corolla but also very plain on the ovary.

Hyssopus Lophanthus L

Spr II, 721

China. bor.

H. B. Würzb 1822

Cuscuta glandulosa

Caule filiformi, floribus glomeratis, singulis breviter pedicellatis, 5 partitis, undique glandulis adspersis tubo corollae late campanulato, sepala ovata obtusa paulo excedente, laciniis limbi oblongis obtusis sub-breviore; ~~filamentis~~ staminibus limbo brevioribus, ~~a~~filamentis subulatis, antheris ovatis; squamis vergentibus conniventibus, tubum subexcedentibus fimbriato-laciniatis; ovarium depressum globosum (stylis crassioribus) aequantibus; capsula globosa (~~fusca~~) depressa, glandulosa (fusca) ~~apice late dehiscente~~ corollae marcescenti insidente

On Polygonum, Florida (Rugel in herb. Shuttleworth No. 400) Louisiana (Tainturier in Herb Acad. Philad.)

Judging from the dry specimens before me the ovary is certainly depressed and without a stylopodium, ~~but the~~ so that this species must be put near C. polygonorum, but the shape of the corolla and the rather coriaceous texture of the capsule bring it very near Cuscuta Saururi, and actually the only essential difference from this is the want of a stylopodium on the ovary if we leave aside the glandulous appearance of all parts of the flower and especially of the capsule. None of the north american specimens with a depressed ovary can be confounded with it.

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Cuscuta oxycarpa

Caule ramoso, floribus pedunculatis cymoso-~~umbellatis~~, ~~tubo corollae~~ 5 partitis tubo corollae globoso-campanulato, calycis segmenta ovata obtusa leviter crenulata et lacinias limbi ~~obtu~~ ovatas obtusas patentes, (demum reflexas) duplo superante, staminibus limbum subaequantibus squamis fimbriatis (convergentibus ? basi inter se connatis), ~~stylis~~ ovarium ~~cum stylopodio elongato pyriforme aequantibus~~ stylis filiformibus ovarium stylopodio ~~[illegible]~~ ejusdem longitudinis coronatum, ~~subaequantibus~~, ~~hactenus~~ elongato-pyriforme, subaequantibus; corolla cum staminibus marcescente ad basin capsulae (maximae) acutae, ~~apice bifidae~~ persistente.

Allegheny Mountains from Virginia to South Carolina. S. B. Buckley 1842. A. Gray & W. S. Sullivant 1843 August to October. —. Particular localities mentioned by Dr Gray and Mr Sullivant are; Negro Mountain N. Carol; Tygarts Valley Va & "common in moist shady ravines in Western Virginia". The specimens which I have seen grow on: Urtica, Rubus, Aster, Rudbeckia and some other plants

After repeated and careful examination and with much hesitation I have admitted this remarkable Mountain plant as a species, distinct from Cuscuta Vulgivaga; though the large pointed fruit ~~would~~ ~~shew~~ would seem to distinguish and characterize it at first sight. But ~~I have seen so many different forms and sizes of the fruit of C. vulgivaga, that I regarded~~ ~~further~~ Cuscuta vulgivaga offers so many different forms and sizes of the capsule that I had to look for ~~further marks diagnostic~~ ~~[illegible]~~ more characters and I found them in the tissue of the corolla, which is always destitute of the large pellucid dots or air cells constantly observed in C. vulg. and which appears to be ~~[illegible]~~ ~~very~~ composed especially about the tube of regular somewhat

Origanum Dictamnus L. Spr II, 718

Creta Cochinchina H. B. Fr. 1825

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C. oxycarpa

2.

elongated sexangled cells. ~~especially~~ easily observable on dried specimens with a common glass. In the common species ~~these cells~~ are linear and mostly much elongated, interspersed with the large air cells, which have been frequently mentioned.

The flowers are mostly twice as large as in C. vulgivaga, F but of the same shape and proportions. But the elongated ovary, ~~with~~ whose stylopodium is nearly as long, though only half as thick as the ovary proper, distinguishes it at once even from those forms of C. vulgivaga where the ovary has a ~~pretty~~ large stylopodium. ~~In fruit it is still easier to distinguish our species.~~ The filiform styles have in flowering about the length of the stamina, but soon after they ~~exsert~~ are long exserted. ~~The~~ The ripe capsule ~~rather~~ is very large, about 3 lines long or longer, globose, running to a bifid point; it is larger and ~~more~~ acute than any ~~species~~ ~~other~~ known american species.

F (about 2, and sometimes 3 lines long)

Ind. orient. Graecia

Ha. B. Fr
1826

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1844

Cuscuta Chilensis

Cuscuta chilensis Ker.

subfuniculari
caule ~~filif~~, ramoso, floribus breviter pedicellatis
in glomerulis pauci-floris sessilibus
5 partitis; calyce cupuliformi laxo
apice 5 lobo, lobis rotundatis obtusissimis
integris; tubo corollae cylindrico calycem
~~duplo~~ ~~triplo [illegible] excedente~~, ~~cylindrico~~
et laciniis
~~segmen~~ ~~segmenta~~ ovato-lanceolatas
acutiusculas ~~multo longiore~~ demum reflexas triplo ~~superante~~
~~multo longiore~~; antheris oblongo linearibus
subsessilibus; squamis lateovatis
breviter fimbriatis inter se basi connatis medium
~~[illegible]~~ tubi attingentibus; stylis
ovarii ~~[illegible]~~ stylopodio coronatum, conicum
inaequalibus
superantibus, fauce corollae ~~attingentibus~~
non excedentibus. — capsula — ?

Valparaiso, Chili on evergreen shrubs ?
and herb. Ledebour
in herb. A. Gray. — ~~Choisy monogr. pag. 179.~~
~~bractea saepe caule subfiliformi la-~~
~~[illegible]~~" — ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~filiformem tamen~~ "

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